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| APPLICATION NO.                  | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR     | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.     | CONFIRMATION NO |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 10/659,999                       | 09/11/2003  | Milton Bernard Hollander |                         | 4653            |
| 7590 08/30/2004                  |             |                          | EXAMINER                |                 |
| WILLIAM ANTHONY DRUCKER          |             |                          | JAGAN, MIRELLYS         |                 |
| Suite 800<br>1901 L Street, N.W. |             |                          | ART UNIT                | PAPER NUMBER    |
| Washington, DC 20036-3506        |             |                          | 2859                    |                 |
|                                  |             |                          | DATE MAILED: 08/30/2004 | 4               |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| Attachment(s)  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)                       |
| 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date                                |
| 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) D Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date  | 6)   |

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# **DETAILED ACTION**

## Allowable Subject Matter Withdrawn

1. Upon further consideration of the claims, the Examiner has interpreted that the phrase "more than two divergent laser beams" in claim 67 can include a pattern of beams having at least two beams identifying the edge of the field of view and a beam in the center thereof, since at least two edge beams with a beam in the center are all 'divergent' beams because they do not intersect each other and travel in diverging directions from each other. Therefore, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of German Patent 19528590 to Schmidt based on the above interpretation.

#### Terminal Disclaimer

2. The terminal disclaimer filed on 6/14/04 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application that would extend beyond the expiration date of U.S. Patents 5,368,392 and 6,341,891 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

#### Specification

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

In the amendment filed 9/11/03, it is not clear whether line 15 of paragraph 0084 (see page 6) has been amended or if there is a typographical error. Appropriate correction is required.

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### **Double Patenting**

4. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See <u>In re Goodman</u>, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); <u>In re Longi</u>, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); <u>In re Van Ornum</u>, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); <u>In re Vogel</u>, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, <u>In re Thorington</u>, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

5. Claims 67 and 70 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 67 of copending Application No. 10/462,936.

Claim 67 of the copending application claims a device comprising a radiation detector having a field of view in combination with a laser sighting system comprising a laser and a beam splitter that emits more than two divergent laser beams (from the laser). The divergent beams are displayed as visible light spots that are mutually divergent (therefore spaced apart) onto a target surface (measurement surface area) to visibly indicate the edge of the field of view of the detector.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

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6. Claim 69 is provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 67 of copending Application No. 10/462936 in view of claim 66 of copending Application No. 10/462936.

Claim 67 of the copending application claims a device comprising a radiation detector having a field of view in combination with a laser sighting system comprising a beam splitter that emits more than two divergent laser beams (from a laser). The divergent beams are displayed as visible light spots that are mutually divergent (therefore spaced apart) onto a target surface (measurement surface area) to visibly indicate the edge of the field of view of the detector.

Claim 67 does not claim a spot being in the center.

Claim 66 of the copending application claims a device comprising a radiation detector having a field of view in combination with a laser sighting system comprising a diffraction device that emits more than two divergent laser beams (from a laser). The divergent beams are displayed as visible light spots that are mutually divergent (therefore spaced apart) onto a target surface (measurement surface area) to visibly indicate the edge and center of the field of view of the detector.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify claim 67 by claiming that one of the spots is at the center of the field of view of the detector since claim 66 claims that this is a useful location for placing a spot to when marking the field of view.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

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7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed

publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

8. Claims 67, 69, and 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by

German Patent 19528590 to Schmidt.

Schmidt discloses a temperature measuring device comprising:

An IR radiation detector having a field of view in combination with a laser sighting system what includes a laser and a beam splitter illuminated by the laser and emitting more than two divergent laser beams split from the single beam and projected onto a measurement area to form a pattern of visible spots mutually spaced apart to indicate to the user the field of view of the detector;

wherein the pattern has more than two spaced apart light spots to indicate the edge and center of the field of view of the detector.

#### Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 67, 69, and 70 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mirellys Jagan whose telephone number is 571-272-2247. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9AM to 4PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Diego Gutierrez can be reached on 571-272-2245. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MJ

August 24, 2004

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Diego Gutierrez Supervisory Patent Examiner Technology Center 2800

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